

THE FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

VOLUME 4.—No. 39.

FORT WAYNE, IN., SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1844.

WHOLE NUMBER, 481.

THOMAS TIGAR,

EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

THE THIRD STORY OF HANNETT AND HARRA'S
NEW BUILDING, BRIGHAM STREET.

TERMS:

\$125 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE;
\$2,500 PAID WITHIN SIX MONTHS,
\$1,000 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

ALL LATE PAYMENTS MUST BE POST PAID
OR THEY WILL NOT BE OBTAINED.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for Fort cents per
line for three weeks—Five cents for each
subsequent insertion, when consisting of 10 lines
or over; but no advertisement inserted for less
than \$1. Job Work done on the usual terms.

THE MUSE.

From the Democratic Review.

THE MAN OF TOIL.

His dwelling stands a sturdy dell,
The bubbling brook runs by his door,
The fertile plain is spread before;
Bound, the forest and the rock
Are sheltered from the storm's fierce shock;

Whilst o'er his roof, an aged oak
Stands silent from the woodman's stroke,

And in its foliage green arrayed,

In summer spreads its ample shade;

And there, in faith he guides his plough,

In gratitude he fills his mow,

And reaps, etc. Winter comes cold,

He labors in an hundred-fold;

It is an humble life he leads;

He little cares, and little feels;

With what events the world is rife,—

Where dreariest peace or ragest strife,

Or war he listeth not to know,

Where blood and life unbended flow;

He tarries not to hear man tell,

Who conquered yesterday, or still;

And has no wish to learn to day,

Who rule, who obey,

Beyond the valley of his house,

He never hath been known to roam;

The vigor of his life is gone,

But there he liveth and toilth on.

The long may live, and rule, and reign,

Throughout an empire wide domain,

He armis on the battle field,

In war's array, with lance and shield;

His axies on the flowing flood,

At his best may shed their blood,

And bring a foeman's bower down,

To spread his empire and renown;

The world his royal power may own,

And pay its tribute to his throne;

A hundred slaves obey his call;

And serve him in his banqueting hall;

The crowd applauds his mighty name,

And history record his fame.

But he who rises with the sun,

To seize the moments as they run,

Whose Labor makes the desert bloom,

And banishes the forest's gloom,

And gives the hill-sides and the plain

Their rich array of waving grain,

And strews the products of the soil,

The rich reward of faithful toil,

For days when want shall beat hand,

And winter's frosts shall bind the land,

Is where, worthless, and more free,

Than monarch of a world can be!

That simple man who tills the soil,

With daily toil of toil toil,

With darkened brow and hardened hand,

Reaps the full harvest of the land,

Whom eternally the lungs of earth,

Whom eternally have honored from their birth,

And with severe contempt look down,

Upon the monarchs and his crown!

He is the monarch—of the soil!

He rules, the work of man toil;

He emples is the fertile plain;

He wealth, the sunshine and the rain;

He strength, the sunbeam's ray;

He people and the loving hand;

And all around his throne are they

Who love, and honor, and obey.

From the Hartford Times.

THE SPIRIT HOUSING.

You not heard in "Summer's sky

The distant thunder rolling,

When flashed the lightning's blaze on high,

That spurned the clouds' controlling?

Have you not heard the swelling roar

Of far-off whirlwinds coming,

When gathered winds resistless roar,

The prostrate forest crashing?

Have you not seen the wild sea wave

Beneath the storm's contortion?

Roll, whelming all in its deep grave,

A vast unmeasured ocean?

So you may hear the rising roar,

May see the bright eye basking,

May mark the wind's increasing force,

The unbound bolton's dashing,

Or that storm spirit that awakes

When Democrats are rousing,

And each strong heart ten voices takes,

As strength in battle proving;

A vast unmeasured ocean?

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Advertisements inserted for Ten cents per line for three weeks—Five cents for each three subsequent insertions, when consisting of 10 lines or over; but no advertisement inserted for less than \$1. Job Work done on the usual terms.

LIST OF BANKABLE FUNDS.

A list of banks, the note, of which are receivable at the Fort Wayne Branch of the State Bank of Indiana. There are counterfeited or altered notes on all bank notes marked thus *

OHIO.	WOOSTER	CINCINNATI
Commercial bank*		
Franklin Bank	do	
Lafayette Bank*	do	
Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co.	do	
Bank of Massillon	Massillon	
Bank of Circleville	H. Lawrence Cash'	
Bank of Norwalk	Norwalk	Painsville
Bank of Geauga		Zanesville
Bank of Zanesville		Marietta
Bank of Marietta*		Mount Pleasant
Bank of Mount Pleasant*		St. Clairsville
Baltimore & St. Clairsville*		Columbus
inton Bank	do	
Franklin Bank	New Lisbon	Steubenville
Columbian & N. Lisbon		
Garners and mechanics bk*		
Muskingum bank	Putman	
Dayton Bank	Dayton	
Bank of Sandusky	Sandusky	
Western Reserve bank*	Warren	Xenia
Bank of Xenia*		

KENTUCKY.

KENTUCKY.	Louisville	Philadelphia
Bank of Louisville*	Louisville	
Do do payable in branch	Louisville	Hopkinsville
Bank of Kentucky branch	Bowling Green	Greensburg
branch	Danville	
branch	Lexington	
branch	Frankfort	Mayfield
branch	Lexington	Richmond
Northern bank of Ky*	Lexington	Paris
branch	do	Covington
do	Louisville	

MISSOURI.
Bank of all the state of Missouri: St. Louis.
All Eastern Banks in good standing according to their depositors are taken.

PROPOSALS FOR THE 3D. VOL. OF

The Coon Skinner.

There is no doubt but that in the coming Presidential election, the Federal Whigs will make extraordinary exertions for success. Indeed not only the busy noisy preparation are already heard, but we see them, here, at least making efforts, which if not timely met by corresponding action on the part of the democratic party, will only undo all that was accomplished by one brilliant victory of last year, but place it beyond the power of the democratic party to right the ship of state, so lubberly handled and so carelessly stranded by those just sent into port.

To be sure, we doubt if the tremendous amounts of British gold which were expected in the fraudulent elections of 1840 will be again advanced by British Bondholders and stockjobbers; but the nabobs of this country will not elench their hands. Money has already been liberally subscribed to purchase the Presidency for Henry Clay; or in other words, to purchase the charter of a great mammoth bank to control the people. In its train would consequently follow all the evils under which the country has groaned a few years past. It matters not with the federalists how often the people have condemned their candidates, their Bank, or their torty principles.—Knowing they must cease to exist as a party without some great lever, as a Bank, a High Tariff, or a National Debt, to keep the turbulent Democracy, "they call the masses of the people, in subjection, they will this year make their last desperate struggle. They are well aware that the people are becoming every day enlightened; and they consequently know that as this is the case, monarchical principles and torism must give way to EQUAL RIGHTS for ALL.

As we have had evidence, in this state at least an attempt will be made to revive all the humbugs and miserable fandangos of 1840. We say attempt, because it has already been tried, but failed. But that the same lying publications are to be circulated, that new lies are to be invented, old ones revamped, and sent over the country gratuitously, or under the ranks of the federalists, we are willing to believe. Nay, it has been so announced by late distinguished federal whig in public, and is further proved by some of the agents employed. What then is the duty of the Democratic Party? Is it not to meet falsehood with fact? Is it not to meet appeals to this passion by argument? Is it not to practice statistics from authentic sources, before the people, instead of a coon skin and hard dirt? Is it not to place the truth before them, and let them exercise their own judgment?—It is not reason with them rather than attempt to strip them out of their senses by senseless jargon?

Shall we then go to the work? The editors of the Sentinel will not fail to perform their part, so far as their humble abilities permit. It is now for the democratic party to try, whether, by doing what we believe they will admit to be theirs they will sustain us.

We propose to commence the publication of an extra sheet, to be called the COONSKINNER, commencing about the middle of April, and to continue six months, or to the Presidential election.

We are aware that some of our party have objected to the title of the paper. This is but a trifling, either way. From experience, we are satisfied with it. What if it were called by our opponents? It is mere matter of taste only. "A rose by any other name," &c.

PREMIUMS.

A copy of the Revised Code will be given to the person sending us the largest list of subscribers.

One year's subscription to the Indiana State Sentinel will be given to him who sends us the next largest list.

A premium of 100 copies of Gov. Whitcomb's pamphlet on the Tariff will be given to the county sending the greatest number previous to the 1st of April.

TERMS.

[Cash always in advance.]
One copy 6 months \$0 50
Ten copies (if sent to one address) 4 00
or 40 cents each.
Twenty (copies sent to one address) 7 00
or 35 cents each.

M. B. It is desirable that persons should club together and have the whole number of papers directed to some one of them. In this way we are better prepared to mail them rapidly, and supply them with the earliest intelligence.

"Our contemporaries will lay us under review, obligations by giving the above a few more serious attention in the mercantile world.

THE MUSE.

From the Democratic Review.

THE MAN OF TOIL.
His dwelling stands in yonder dell,
It is a pleasant place to dwell;
The bubbling brook runs by his door,
The fertile plain is spread before;
Behind, the forest and the rock
Are shelter from the storm's fierce shock;
Whilst o'er his roof an aged oak
Stands sacred from the woodman's stroke,
And in its foliage green arrayed,
In summer spreads its ample shade.
And there, in faith he guides his plough,
In gratitude he fills his mow,
And reaps ere Winter cometh cold,
His harvest of an hundred-fold.

It is an humble life he leads;
He little cares, and little heeds
What events the world is rife,—
Where dwelleth peace or rageful strife.
Of war he listeth not to know,
Where blood and life unheeded flow;
He tarries not to hear men tell,
Who conquered yesterday, or fell;
And has no wish to learn to day,
Who rule, or he, or who obey.
Beyond the valley of his home,
He never hath been known to roam;
The vigor of his life is gone,
But there he liveth and toileth on.

The king may live, and rule, and reign,
Throughout an empire's wide domain,
His armies on the battle field,
In war's array, with lance and shield,
His navies on the flowing flood,
At his behest may shed their blood,
And bring a foeman's banner down,
To spread his empire and renown.
The world his royal power may own,
And pay its tribute to his throne;
A hundred slaves obey his call,
And serve him in his banquet hall;
The crowd applaud his mighty name,
And history record his fame,

But he who rises with the sun,
To seize the moments as they run,
Whose labor makes the desert bloom,
And banishes the forest gloom,
And gives the hill-side and the plain
Their rich array of waving grain,
And stores the products of the soil,
The rich reward of faithful toil,
For days when want shall be at hand,
And winter's frosts shall bind the land,
Is wiser, worthier, and more free,
Than monarch of a world can be!

That simple man who tills the soil,
With daily bread of daily toil,
With darkened brow and hardened hand,
Reaps the full harvest of the land,
My stand before the kings of earth,
Whom crowds have honored from their birth,
And with severe contempt look down,
Upon the monarch and his crown!
He is the monarch—of the soil:

His reign, the work of manly toil:
His empire is the fertile plain,
His wealth, the sunshine and the rain;
No thorn-lined crown is on his brow,
His peaceful sceptre is the plough:
His people are the lowing herd;
The ox alone attends his word,
And all around his throne are they
Who love, and honor, and obey.

From the Hartford Times.

THE SPIRIT ROUSING.
Have you not heard in Summer's sky
The distant thunder rolling.
When flashed the lightning's blaze on high,
That spurned the cloud's controlling?
Have you not heard the swelling roar
Of far-off whirlwinds coming,
When gathered winds resistless pour,
The prostrate forest crushing?

Have ye not seen the wild sea wave
Beneath the storm's commotion
Roll, whelming all in its deep grave,
A vast unconquered ocean?

So ye may hear the rising voice,
May see the bright eye flashing,
May mark the wind's increasing force,
The unabated billows dashing,

Of that stern spirit that awakes
When Democrats are moving,
And each strong heart his weapon takes,
Its strength in battle proving.

From hill to hill the cry is heard,
It rings through every valley;
The mountain forest boughs are stirred
With their far sounding rally.

Crash!—let the iron arm come down
Like bolt of crushing thunder,
Let coon-skin, cob-house, cat and clown,
(What measure!) stand from under!

Or ye must search the proper place
For their remains, observe ye!
'The charnel house of all that's base
And infamous and scurvy.'

SMIKE.

ACCIDENTAL KISSING.—A gentleman at Washington some weeks since, expecting his sister to arrive in the cars from Baltimore, went to the depot just at dark upon the arrival of the train. A lady seeing him sprang forward, threw her arms around his neck and passionately kissed him, exclaiming "my brother!" At that moment another gentleman advanced, a recognition instantly took place, and another tender scene followed. The first gentleman almost immediately saw his mistake and apologized, when his legitimate sister appeared. It is only necessary to say, that mutual introductions and explanations followed, and a tender intimacy soon after succeeded, which promises now to make all parties brothers and sisters, as well as "sweet-hearts and wives."

We find in several English papers indications that the project of uniting the Mediterranean and the Red Sea by a ship canal a more rapid and safe route to India. We are better prepared to mail them rapidly, and supply them with the earliest intelligence.

"Our contemporaries will lay us under review, obligations by giving the above a few more serious attention in the mercantile world.

LEGISLATIVE FUN IN MISSISSIPPI.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Tribune, gives the following sketch of a bill introduced in the Mississippi Legislature, and the speech of the honorable and learned gentleman who proposed it. It was known that the gentleman (who is rather famous in them diggings for his oratorical powers) was to make a speech that evening, and the house was crowded with ladies and gentlemen:

'A Bill to relieve the Free Citizens of Mississippi and Travellers. Be it hereby enacted, that it is lawful for any white citizens of Mississippi to sell alcoholous, vinous, and other fermenting liquors in any quantity over a quart, provided he keeps order in the house when the same is drunk.'

Amid the heartiest laughter, the Speaker left the chair, and the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to consider the Bill, which was again and again read over by the Clerk. Dr. L. was desired to explain who was to keep order and who was to be drunk. He rose and uttered the following speech:

'Well, I really aint no objection myself to explain the bill, becas I think the bill 'spains itself. We all on us like a little drap o' suttin' ardent, some gentlemen carries a bottle—some gentlemen don't—I allus carries a bottle myself, and I knows many gentlemen now standin' and sittin' round me who takes a drap whenever they kin—and these gentlemen, as well as myself, is now by law obliged to buy a gallon when we onley wants a half pint, which is contrary to the Constitution, contrary to human natur, and contrary to the rights of all free white citizens of Mississipp, and travelers in ginal.

I knowed a gentleman—a right gentleman too he was too I assure you, gentleman, who was travelin' in this State with his wife and a hull crowd of little ones in a waggin, & his lady was tuck with the shakes, and his bottle was run out. There was a fix to be in, gentleman! he didn't want to buy a gallon ardent becas it wasn't convenient—so he asked the landlord to fill the bottle at a fair price—and the landlord, who was a clever seller, and known what it was to have the shakes and be cut o' licker, why he filled the gentleman's bottle at a fair price, when another gentleman who was standing by, says, "you're a goin contrary to the laws of Mississipp;" and then this gentleman goes out and informs agin the landlord (for selling liquor to the gentleman whose wife had the shakes, by less than a gallon, and if they hadn't known him well all around them parts he'd been fined and imprisoned for doin' as any gentleman would like to be done by when his bottle is run out, which is contrary to the rights of any white man, traveler or not.)

I knowed another gentleman whose horse was tuck right sick, and he was told that a little brandy and a half pint of campfire would cure the beast. Now he was temperance and never drinked—but for all that he was obliged to buy a gallon when he onely wanted a drap to mix with the campfire. Is this law for any white man to live by?—I knowed another gentleman whose horse was tuck right sick, and he was told by his friend, beside myself, when I felt like takin' a small horn, havin' been movin' right smartly thro' the swamp the hull day, which my friend said was correct, and unanimously agreed with me in the same. Well, I myself, was obliged to pay for a gallon when I onely wanted to fill a three-half pint bottle—which is my size as it fits well into the side-pocket of my top coat though some gentlemen's bottles is larger, but I never knewed a gentleman carry a bottle big enough to hold a gallon.'

This speech was loudly cheered throughout, and Mr. L.'s solemn earnestness of manner contributed materially to heighten the effect.

The best mode however, that suggests itself to us, is to use turnips, cut out the inside, fill up with choice soil in which plant the seed. In this way, by planting early, and keeping them in a warm place, the plant will attain a large size for planting out, by the time the soil is warm enough to admit them.

In this way we can have them fit for use at least four weeks sooner than we otherwise would. This plan can be adopted with many vegetables we wish to obtain early—the turnip being planted out with the set, the young roots are not disturbed, and its decay furnishes excellent nourishment for the young plant.—Western Cultivator.

THE PIE PLANT.—This plant, I perceive, is not generally known as an esculent vegetable; but it is one that certainly deserves attention in that respect, and a place in every kitchen garden, and as may object in the present communication is, merely to place it before the public as such, I will not now attempt to meddle with its medical properties, (which are by no means undeserving) and first of its propagation and culture.

The first mode of propagating this plant, that I shall mention is as follows: Plant the seeds in drills twelve inches apart press the earth close upon it, by walking over it at least a dozen times, keep your ground clear of weeds; this will do for the first season.

Then the next spring transplant to your plantation where they are to remain.

The second mode is, to cut the crowns (buds) from the main body of the root, leaving a small piece of some of the smaller roots, or even of the bark of the main one adhering to the crown; plant these, one in a hill, two inches deep, three feet apart, in a good, rich, well-manured soil; keep clean, and give it a light top dressing of manure every spring, and the tail with respect to its cultivation is told. Thus you may have a constant supply of pies, tarts, sauce, &c. &c. for your table, from early May, to the last of August.

To prepare for use, break off the large stems that support the leaf and throw it away, (or boil it for salad) then strip the peeling from the stem, after letting them lie in boiling water one minute, cut them in small pieces, put them to stew with the addition of a small quantity of water, add sugar, spicis, condiments, &c., to suit your own taste; the above preparation may be used as a fruit sauce, or it well sugared as tart; and to make pies, just spread this sauce on a good light crust, cover it with the same, and bake it well, and eat it cool, the addition of a little vinegar suits some palates remarkably well, good rich cream is excellent to make it go down, I've tried it. And now then after I shall have put you to all this trouble, and you don't like the pies when done you may hold me under obligation to help you eat them, "but I should like to have my share of them before they become stale.—Winchester Patriot.

FATAL DUEL.—We are indebted to Mr. Collier, Clerk of the Diadem, for the particulars of a fatal duel which took place near Vicksburg, on the 29th ult., between S and G o'clock A. M. Mr. Ryan, editor of the Vicksburg Sentinel, was shot dead by Mr. Hammel, of the whig.

They fought opposite to each other in the small of the back. Hammel's ball, at the fourth round struck Ryan's pistol and glanced into his breast causing instant death.

D. V. M.

OHIO LEGISLATURE—APPORTIONMENT BILL.—ADJOURNED.—The Statesmen of the 8th, says: "The Conference Committee reported this morning (not yesterday as the Journal had it) to both Houses that they had unanimously

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

(Subject to the decision of a National Convention.)

The Canal.—The water, which was drawn off the canal two weeks ago, for the purpose of making repairs, will be let in this day, and by Monday we presume navigation will be open from Fort Wayne to the Lake. The lock below Vernonia's will be completed in ten days or two weeks, when the whole line will be ready for business.

Our citizens embraced the opportunity of the water being cut off the canal to complete the wharfing commenced last year. The canal for the whole length of Columbia street is now completely and substantially wharfed with timber, which increases the width of the canal and will add much to the convenience and facility of the boats in loading and unloading. Under direction of the engineer the bottom of the canal was also cleaned out and widened.

The Indian Spiders in Whitley County.—At the Whitley Circuit Court this week, the case of John Turkey, a Miami, charged with murdering a squaw, was laid over until next term for want of evidence. It appears the parties had been drinking whiskey in the house of a white man until both were intoxicated; he attempted to kill the squaw while in the house; and both were put out; he afterwards struck her on the wrist, and the shoulder with his tomahawk, and she was found dead next morning. It is the opinion of many that the wounds were not the cause of her death, but that she died from exposure, having laid outside the house all night.

Piney-man, a Potowatamie, who shot Cobain-in-us, a Miami squaw, about the same time, and for whose apprehension a reward of \$200 was offered, was followed into Michigan, and there arrested by a citizen of Kossemen county and brought back to Piqua on Sunday last. He is said to be a savage, blood-thirsty fellow, and held in much dread by the Indians, as he had previously killed four or five others.—Owing to the strong feeling against him in Whitley county, a change of venue was granted, and he will be tried at the Allen county Court in July next.

The prisoners remain in the Whitley jail. On Tuesday evening last they attempted to escape by firing the prison, hoping to burn a hole through, or chance to regain their liberty during the confusion; but as the fire made more smoke than they had calculated on, and they came near being suffocated, they raised the alarm, and cried out lustily "Fire, fire," "water, water!" The fire was soon subdued, and it is probable they will again try that method of escaping from the hands of the white man.

THE TOLEDO MAIL.—Can the Toledo Blade inform us why the Toledo papers are so long remaining Fort Wayne? They are generally from 8 to 12 days old before they reach us, while the Maumee City paper usually arrives here in 6 days. According to our notions of arithmetic, if one paper comes 10 miles in four days, another ought to come 10 miles on the same route in something less than 12 days. There is something wrong in the management of this mail. We frequently receive 6 or 8 New York papers by the same mail, and then have to wait a week, often days before we get any more. This irregularity ought to be remedied; it is a source of great inconvenience to our citizens, and has induced most of them to have their most letters and papers forwarded via Piqua, although that route is at least two days longer than the Toledo one would be, if the mail was not detained on the way. The fault is evidently with some postmaster on the route, as we learn that the mail (that is, the carrier and the letterbag) arrives here regularly on the appointed days, but the arrival of an empty mail bag is very little benefit to those who are expecting the letters which are left behind.

The Washington papers state that John C. Calhoun has accepted the appointment of Secy. of State, and may be expected at the capital in a few days.

John Y. Mason of Virginia has been confirmed by the Senate Secretary of the Navy, in place of the late Mr. Gilmer.

Chancellor Walworth of New York has been nominated for Supreme Judge, but no action has yet been taken on his nomination.

The committee to whom Gay, Shannon's nomination as minister to Mexico was referred, have not yet reported.

Mr. Cass's nomination for Postmaster at Indianapolis has been recessed.

Cessions.—A bill is now before Congress providing for the sale of the lands ceded to the United States by the Miami Indians in the treaties of 1834 and 1838. A bill for repealing the bill of the extra session for the distribution of the public lands, has passed the House—years 113, May 6.

Mr. Douglass, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to re-establish the Independent Treasury. A motion was made to lay it on the table; negatived—years 122, May 100.—The bill was then referred to the Committee of the Whole, and referred to be printed.

A bill for modifying the tariff, fixing the maximum duty at 30 per cent, has been introduced, and it is said is likely to pass. In another place will be found a further account of this bill.

"Firs in the Mountains,
Hus, boys, run."

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The election of the granite State has of course resulted in the success of the Democratic ticket, and that looks a majority much larger than we had last year, notwithstanding the attempts made to divide and distract the party. The renegade Isaac Hill attempted to form a third party, with a view of preventing an election by the people, but in this he failed entirely. The indomitable democracy of New Hampshire are not to be led astray by such a Will o' the wisp. The whigs, too, sought to buy up votes by a project for a railway running through the centre of the State. But all would not do. We have returns from 140 towns, in which the democrats have elected 110 representatives, and the whigs 57; the vote for Governor in these towns is as follows:

Democratic candidate;	19,437
Whig	11,501
Abolition	4,283
Conservative	1,525
Scattering	222
Democratic majority over the whig candidate,	7,936; and over all, 1,306.

The awful defeat of Whiggoes in New Orleans.—We doubt much if the dismally remnant number of the British who tried to possess themselves of the "beauty and body" of New Orleans in 1835, felt much worse at their defeat by the militia of Old Hickory than the Whigs of 1844 do at their late overthrow. In the same place by the political friends of the old hero. Some of the whig papers pretend that it amounts to nothing—in nothing for the Democrats to boast of—New Orleans has always been democratic. This, it is well known, is untrue. In 1840 Gen. Harrison had a majority of 933 in New Orleans, and at the preceding election the whig majority was 1,191. However, we do not feel disposed to quarrel about it; we believe it was merely a geographical error, and was meant to have read, "always has been"—New Orleans after all "always will be democratic."

One whig paper, the editor of which, singularly enough, in the same number, glorifies considerably in the fact of his having written a string of resolutions adopted by a whig convention, entitling his foreign fellow-citizens, says that Shadel owes his election, to illegal rules. These **ILLEGAL VOTERS** are the naturalized citizens, whose right of suffrage was so wantonly tampered under foot, at a previous election, by the whig election officers, for some alleged infamy in their naturalization papers, although the Attorney General and Judge of the Court both pronounced their right of voting good and valid, and their opinion was sustained by decisions of Chief Justice Marshall. An account of this nefarious transgression was published in the Sentinel of the 11th ult. An attempt was made to play the same game at the late election, but it was frustrated by the firmness of the democratic election inspectors. And now a whig editor has the effrontery to call these naturalized citizens, those right to vote as good and clear as own, if the opinion of the Attorney General, backed as it is by the decisions of Chief Justice Marshall, is of any force.—**ILLEGAL VOTERS!** What can be thought of the consistency, the sincerity, the moral honesty, of a man who thus brands the naturalized citizens of New Orleans, after pronouncing such resolutions in favor of his "foreign fellow-citizens" as those which he claims so much credit for, and publishes in the same paper with the wanton attack, to deprive the well-grounded opinion that the whigs, as a party, are opposed to the political rights of our foreign fellow-citizens?

It is almost needless to remark that Mr. Suttle, the democratic candidate, right to the seat in the Senate, was immediately and almost unanimously confirmed by that body,—who, living on the very scene of the alleged frauds, were perhaps as competent to judge of the legality of the election as any whig editor in Indiana can be.

The Ohio Statesman comes to us this week considerably enlarged and improved in its appearance. It now contains 32 large columns of closely printed matter, and is without doubt the largest, the cheapest, and the best democratic paper in the West. It is conducted with a spirit and talents highly creditable to its enterprising proprietor, whose labors in the cause we trust may be duly appreciated. It will be furnished to subscribers from this time till the Presidential election for the low price of One Dollar. We should like to see a few copies taken in this neighborhood, and if the democrats should ever organize we would suggest the propriety of their furnishing at least one copy to each settlement. It would be a complete antidote to all the "Bibles" and other similar ready sheets with which the whigs are inundating the country.

The Stricken Slave.—Another Omen.—The Times last week contains an engraving of a melancholy looking black boy in the act of tearing down the flag of Henry Clay. The flag appears to have been indiscriminately nailed to the mast,—probably done during the momentary enthusiasm created by attending one of the Adams country hard cider revues. The sub-second thought of the editor having concluded him of the hopelessness of fighting under such a banner, he is endeavoring to take it down with a vicious humor,—and still appears in the engraving almost downcast. The whole design is very emblematic of the prospects of whiggery.—"This desert is sinking ship," and we congratulate brother Jones in making a timely escape from the sinking bark of Clay.

A BACKSLIDER.

"Look on this Picture," "And upon this."—An unscrupulous taken from the New York Express from the 1st, a leading whig paper, is equally disgraceful to the Whigs of Indiana, stating that given by Mr. Adams to Mr. Clay, when in 1829, says—

"At one of the Card

boat, on being asked if

he had a game of cards

assumed "I don't play

at cards, but I have

nothing else to do."

If the story of Mr. Clay's not having played for twelve years previous to 1822 be true, he has evidently become a backslider, and "fainted like a dog to his master." It is a hard master for a gambler to become permanently reformed of his vicious propensity.

Treasure from England—The packet ship Liverpool has arrived in New York, bringing Liverpool dates to the 6th ult. O'Connor had announced his defense. The general opinion in England seemed to be that he would be acquitted, or that the jury would not agree on a verdict.

In the House of Commons, Sir Robert Peel, in reply to a question by Lord John Russell, said that the British government had originated a communication with the government of the United States, with regard to the exercise of advantages which would result from the settlement of the Oregon question in an amicable manner, and had received a reply which did justify the hope that before this time some progress would have been made. A master legislator, however, goes to Washington with full instructions on that subject, and is trusted that the negotiation would be brought to a speedy and satisfactory termination. The Irish Star Trial were pronouncing Mr. O'Connell begin in his speech Monday the 5th, The greatest excitement prevailed; the court was most densely crowded. Mr. O'Connell refused to make his speech as planned. He argued him off a reporter demanded the Union, and uttered most skillfully, though in a very slight and guarded manner, to the exclusion of the Catholics from the jury, the conduct of the Attorney General, and all the other ruling circumstances attending the trial which could induce me to bear in his favor.

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The Depth of Vulgar and Baseness.—A joke adding in our possessions in the South West, 1st, 1846, when it is proposed to reduce the maximum duty to 26 per cent. It further or proposes that the valuations shall be the cost and charges at the places of exportation.

Goods from this side of the Cape of Good Hope to remain in public store 120 days; beyond, 160 days.

The duties not fixed by the new bill shall be the same as fixed in the bill of 1842.

Most of the duties fixed in the new bill are valuation. The duty will be specific only on iron, sugar, and books. The present tariff places a specific duty on a great many articles. This alteration is a very great improvement. The reduction through the influence of Clay motes—were single hammer with several grotesque impurities was waved over the heads of the singers, and a "post, lean live cow" exhibited. Mr. Stitt, in his account of these grottoes doing, ventured to dissent from the propriety of such exhibitions, and gave it his opinion that it would be a better plan to give up and advocate their principles. The cow-worshippers, however, were "wedded to their idols," and thought differently. Mr. Stitt was fiercely denounced; several suits were started against them, & more threatened to follow suit. Mr. Stitt, being only editor and not proprietor, the loss did not in the least affect him; but the proprietor, Mr. Merlewood, seeing how matters stood, reluctantly consented to dismiss Mr. Stitt, and offer him a sacrifice to appease his offended idol. It may appear startling to many who have had an idea that this was the most enlightened and Christian country in the free world, that there should exist in the backwoods of Indiana a race of idolaters who sacrifice human victims to their idols! Such, however, unhappily, is proved to be the fact. While we have in the fitness of our zeal been sending missionaries to almost corners of the earth, to convert the poor savages from the heathenism and superstition in which they were sunk, we have totally overlooked the heathenism in our own land. We hope some of the missionary societies may speedily send out a supply of active priests, and zealous ministers of the gospel to convert the heathen in the White Water Valley, and put a stop to their dreadful rites and human sacrifices.

In his valuelogic, Mr. Stitt says many good things, and gives his persecutors much good advice; if we could spare him we would like to publish it entire; but as we cannot our readers must be satisfied with a few short extracts. The first shows Mr. Stitt's abhorrence of their idol, and the horror which the editor felt thereof:

"Had I have denounced an United States bank, a Protective Tariff, or the distribution

of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, it is a matter of some doubt, whether more indignation would have been excited, than has been vented on me for my denunciation of his Godship."

Let the hard working citizens of the West decide who is the most "Tyrant Dope" of all—the one who uttered the sentence, the one who published it, or the one who denied its veracity? Even if he should chance tell the truth, it would be received with distrust; his power to serve his party must be diminished, if not absolutely destroyed; for what we will be when our own party will not believe his assertions?"

THE PRINCETON CATASTROPHE.

A court of inquiry was held on board the Princeton on the 7th inst. to inquire into the conduct of Capt. Stockton and his officers, in reference to the construction of the wrought iron guns, the proofs and experiments made previous to and since the construction, and the loading, &c., of the gun at the time of the accident. Capt. Wm. C. Bolton was president, and Richard S. Cox, Judge Advocate. After hearing all the testimony that could be adduced, the Court of Inquiry reported that in the construction of the guns, Capt. Stockton had used every precaution, and had, from the experiments made, and advice of scientific gentlemen he consulted, every reason to feel confidence in the durability and efficiency of the gun.

That no censure can be attached to any of the officers or crew in regard to the loading and management of the gun; and that the conduct of all on the occasion of the catastrophe was such as would be expected from gallant and well-trained officers and seamen.

TREATY FOR THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

It is reported that a treaty is on foot between President Tyler and President Houston for the annexation of Texas to the United States. Negotiations, it is said, have been on foot for some months, and the arrangement is so far completed that a Texan minister will shortly arrive to conclude the Treaty. President Tyler, it is further said, has sounded the Senate, and feels confident that he can secure a majority to ratify the treaty. The Captain is a hard man to lead, and this time he has fairly stolen a march on the rest of the free States, or at least those who are opposed to the annexation, & the consequent weight of the slave States in the Union. While they have been expending a great deal of valuable breath in the House of Representatives, denouncing any step in that body towards taking Texas into the Union, the President has been quietly barking in his slaves and slyly accomplishing his object without their intervention.

He is a great man in the twenty line. First

he made a treaty settling the Maine boundary,

and giving to Great Britain a pretty snug slice off our North Eastern frontier; next he

made a treaty on foot to settle the Oregon

question, which will probably be accomplished by giving the same power a slice off our

North Western boundary; and now he has a

third treaty under way to annex Texas, and

indemnify us for losses in the North by

paying us \$200,000,000.

MODIFICATION OF THE TARIFF.

The Washington correspondent of the Ohio

Statesman extracts from the New York

Herald a comparative table of the proposed tariff, as reported by the Chairman of the

Committee of Ways and Means in the House

of Representatives, and of the present tariff

passed in 1842.

The scale of duties by the new bill ranges

from 30 to 200 per cent.;

and the new bill proposes that the maximum

shall be thirty per cent. until September

1846.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

Mr. TIGAR.—A paper calling itself the

"People's Press," found its way to my door

in some mysterious manner last Wednesday,

and being a stranger I took it in and began

to examine it as to its business and what

brought it hither. The first subject was an

introduction to foreigners, and doing one mys-

terious self, I anticipated its business, as I received

many visits of the kind in 1840—but not

since to my recollection.

The principal ob-

ject of the visitor appeared to be to make it

known that the whigs were not altogether

opposed to foreigners, particularly about elec-

tions time and that their modest master spoo-

ned certain resolutions passed at a whig

convocation consisting of about twenty per-

sons, held three months ago in this city,

which had never been considered worthy of notice. But as this friend of foreigners promises to be with us again and again, I will patiently wait to hear all he has to say; when, with your permission, I may review his opinions and examine the true position and treat-
ment of parties in regard to foreigners.

A NATURALIZED CITIZEN.

A BEAUTIFUL FEATURE.—We com-

for a moment entertain the idea that a single

member of Congress, whose vote was re-

corded in favor of the labors tariff, had the

best idea of the strictness of the act he com-

mitted. If he had, we pronounce him an

unworthy representative of free and intel-

ligent people: If the originator of the ar-

gent tariff—those who framed its principal

provisions—had drawn up a petition, asking

Congress to raise \$20,000,000 for revenue,

\$60,000,000 additional to protect the manufac-

turers, and to raise it by taxing the necessaries of life, not in proportion to the value of the articles consumed, but exactly

as the reverse—by taxing the poor, three or

six times as much as the rich, and the

poorer that individual the greater the tax—

such a petition would have been consider-

able an insult to the National Legislature;

and its supporters would have been blis-

ted to have it presented.

Those who labor are they who make the

wealth of the country—those who labor are

the supporters of the laboring classes.

And such a petition would be

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PORt WAYNE SENTINEL

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

(Subject to the decision of a National Convention.)

The Canal.—The water, which was drawn off the canal two weeks ago, for the purpose of making repairs, will be let in this day, and by Monday we presume navigation will be open from Fort Wayne to the Lake. The lock below Vermilyea's will be completed in ten days or two weeks, when the whole line will be ready for business.

Our citizens embraced the opportunity of the water being out of the canal to complete the wharfing commenced last year. The canal for the whole length of Columbia street is now completely and substantially wharfed with timber, which increases the width of the canal and will add much to the convenience and facility of the boats in loading or unloading. Under direction of the engineer the bottom of the canal was also cleaned out and widened.

The Indian Murderers in Whitley County.—At the Whitley Circuit Court this week, the case of John Turkey, a Miami, charged with murdering a squaw, was laid over until next term for the want of evidence. It appears the parties had been drinking whiskey in the house of a white man until both were intoxicated; he attempted to kill the squaw while in the house; and both were put out; he afterwards struck her on the wrist and the shoulder with his tomahawk, and she was found dead next morning. It is the opinion of many that the wounds were not the cause of her death, but that she died from exposure, having laid outside the house all night.

Pin-na-mau, a Pottawatamie, who shot Chin-na-qua, a Miami squaw, about the same time, and for whose apprehension a reward of \$200 was offered, was followed into Michigan, and there arrested by a citizen of Kosciusko county and brought back to Whitley on Sunday last. He is said to be a savage, blood-thirsty fellow, and held in much dread by the Indians, as he had previously killed four or five others. Owing to the strong feeling against him in Whitley county, a change of venue was granted, and he will be tried at the Allen county Court in July next.

The prisoners remain in the Whitley jail. On Tuesday evening last they attempted to escape by firing the prison, hoping to burn a hole through, or chance to regain their liberty during the confusion; but as the fire made more smoke than they had calculated on, and they came near being suffocated, they raised the alarm, and cried out lustily "fire, fire," "water, water." The fire was soon subdued, and it is probable they will not again try that method of escaping from the hands of the white man.

THE TOLEDO MAIL.—Can the Toledo Blade inform us why the Toledo papers are so long reaching Fort Wayne? They are generally from 8 to 12 days old before they reach us, while the Maumee City paper usually arrives here in 4 days. According to our notions of arithmetic if one paper comes 100 miles in four days, another ought to come 110 miles on the same route in something less than 12 days. There is something wrong in the management of this mail. We frequently receive 6 or 8 New York papers by the same mail, and then have to wait a week or ten days before we get any more. This irregularity ought to be remedied; it is a source of great inconvenience to our citizens, and has induced most of them to have their eastern letters and papers forwarded via Piqua, although that route is at least two days longer than the Toledo one would be, if the mail was not detained on the way. The fault is evidently with some postmaster on the route, as we learn that the mail (that is, the carrier and the letter bag) arrives here regularly on the appointed days; but the arrival of an empty mail bag is very little benefit to those who are expecting the letters which are left behind.

The Washington papers state that John C. Calhoun has accepted the appointment of Sec. of State, and may be expected at the capital in a few days.

John Y. Mason of Virginia has been confirmed by the Senate Secretary of the Navy, in place of the late Mr. Gilmer.

Chancellor Walworth of New York has been nominated for Supreme Judge, but no action has yet been taken on his nomination.

The committee to whom Gov. Shannon's nomination as minister to Mexico was referred, have not yet reported.

Mr. Cain's nomination for Postmaster at Indianapolis has been rejected.

CONGRESS.—A bill is now before Congress providing for the sale of the lands ceded to the United States by the Miami Indians in the treaties of 1834 and 1838. A bill for repealing the bill of the extra session for the distribution of the public lands, has passed the House—yeas 113, nays 61.

Mr. Dromgoole, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to reinstate the Independent Treasury. A motion was made to lay it on the table; negatived—yeas 62, nays 100. The bill was then referred to the Committee of the Whole, and ordered to be printed.

A bill for modifying the tariff, fixing the maximum duty at 30 per cent, has been introduced, and it is said is likely to pass. In another place will be found a further account of this bill.

"Fire in the Mountains,
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STRIKING THE FLAG.—*Another Omen.*—The Times last week contains an engraving of a melancholy looking biped coon in the act of tearing down the flag of Henry Clay. The flag appears to have been inconsiderately nailed to the mast,—probably done during the momentary enthusiasm created by attending one of the Adams coonsbury hard cider revels. The sober second thought of the editor having convinced him of the hopelessness of fighting under such a banner, he is endeavoring to take it down with a claw hammer—one nail appears in the engraving almost drawn out. The whole design is very emblematic of the prospects of whigerry. "Rats desert a sinking ship," and we congratulate brother Jones in making a timely escape from the sinking bark of Clayism.

A BACKSLIDER

"Look on this Picture," "And upon this"—An anecdote, taken from Mallory's Life of a leading whig paper, Clay, is going the Whig round in an account of a dinner, stating that given by Mr. Adams in 1829. Mr. Clay sat in 1829, says—
"I am seated at a table. Were I Lord Ashton, Mr. CLAY, the dignified Mr. Bodisco, the deportment of one en-sian Minister, and Mr. Miller to g'e voice! Crittenden—four very distinguished men, whiling a game of hazard for the way their time last twelve years! and pleasantly, but not very profitably, perhaps some will say. It was, however, but a SOCIAL GAME OF CARDS, with nothing worth naming at stake!"

THE PRINCETON CATASTROPHE

A court of inquiry was held on board the Princeton on the 4th inst. to inquire into the conduct of Capt. Stockton and his officers, in reference to the construction of the wrought iron guns, the proofs and experiments made previous to and since the construction, and the loading, &c., of the gun at the time of the accident. Capt. Wm. C. Bolton was president, and Richard S. Cox, Judge Advocate. After hearing all the testimony that could be adduced, the Court of Inquiry reported that in the construction of the guns, Capt. Stockton had used every precaution, and had, from the experiments made, and advice of scientific gentlemen he consulted, every reason to feel confidence in the durability and efficiency of the gun.

That no censure can be attached to any of the officers or crew in regard to the loading and management of the gun; and that the conduct of all on the occasion of the catastrophe was such as was to be expected from gallant and well-trained officers and seamen.

The Death of Major and Remond.—A late number of the Ohio Statesman contained an extract from a speech made by Mr. Clay, in the Missouri bill, in 1819, in which he thus expresses his views in regard to labor:

"If gentlemen will not allow us to have black slaves, they must let us have white ones; for we cannot cut our firewood, and black our shoe, AND HAVE OUR WIVES AND DAUGHTERS WORK IN THE KITCHEN."

This shows pretty conclusively in what estimation this lordly dictator holds those who eat their own firewood, or whose wives and daughters work in the kitchen; but as the avowal of such sentiments might injure his prospects of obtaining the votes of those of whom he speaks so disparagingly—as no excuse or extenuation can be offered for such language—and as it is desirable that he should now be held up as a farmer, a real working man, in hopes to gain the support of those who rallied round Harrison because he had lived in a log cabin—some of the coon prints come boldly out and deny that he ever made any such speech, and say that "none but a catfish whose heart was as black as Tyrian Dye could ever pen such a paragraph." For our part we think the man who would utter such a sentiment in the Halls of Congress must have more of the "Tyrian Dye" in his heart, than the one who simply published the fact.

That Mr. Clay made the speech, there is abundant evidence. Some of his friends, it is true, have torn out the paper containing it, from the file in the library of Congress; but in the proceedings of the following day we find this allusion to it, in a speech made by Mr. Taylor, of New York:

"You cannot degrade it [labor] more effectually than by establishing a system where by it shall be performed principally by slaves. The business in which they are generally engaged, be it what it may, soon becomes despised in public estimation. It is considered low and unfit for freemen. I cannot better illustrate this truth than by referring to a remark of the honorable gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay). I have often admired the liberality of his sentiments. He is governed by no vulgar prejudices, yet with abhorrence did he speak of the performance by our wives and daughters, of those domestic offices which he was pleased to call servile! What comparison did he make between the black slaves of Kentucky, and the white slaves of the North; and how instantly did he strike the balance. We hope some of the missionary societies may speedily send out a supply of active, pious, and zealous ministers of the gospel to convert the heathen in the White Water Valley, and put a stop to their dreadful rites and human sacrifices."

And again, at the next session, Mr. Rich, of Vermont, as reported in the National Intelligencer, said:

"I have by the successful influence of my example taught my sons to cultivate the earth, while my daughters have been instructed in the manufacture of clothing for themselves and brothers, extending even to those I have now the honor to wear, and in the useful labors of the kitchen."

In a note it was said:

"If gentlemen will not allow us to have black slaves, they must let us have white ones; for we cannot cut our firewood, and black our shoe, AND HAVE OUR WIVES AND DAUGHTERS WORK IN THE KITCHEN."

Let the hard working citizens of the West decide which is the most "Tyrian Dyed" coon—the one who uttered the sentiment, the one who published it, or the one who denied its ever being uttered. If the first, let them ask themselves if they wish such a man to rule over them? if the last, what confidence can they have in the editor? If such opinions and expressions, even in the ardor of debate, can fall from such honorable men, what ideas do you suppose are entertained of laboring men by the majority of slaveholders?"

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Sacred—It will Find its Level.—The Cincinnati Commercial, a paper neutral in politics has the following:

"No one has failed to notice the heavy import of specie in the United States during the past year. It is estimated that within 19 months over \$86,000,000 have crossed the Atlantic, and gone into circulation, in North America, with the exception of what has passed into sound banks. The effect of all this must be to give us a healthy circulating medium and assist much in the improving condition of trade and commerce. Without extra legislation, this must become the most prosperous country under the sun. Leave the people to themselves and everything will go well."

What has caused this? Why nothing but the going out of circulation of immense amounts of worthless bank paper. And if the people are to live alone, and business permitted to go on in the natural laws of trade, the dead and rotten banks are not qualified in to unnatural life by special legislation—how long will it be before we have an abundant specific circulation?

PEACE FACTS.—The Whigs want a United States Bank, so that they can conveniently procure all the paper money they require for speculating and electioneering purposes. They also want the money of the nation deposited in the Bank, so that they may use that for the same objects. These desires are very reasonable, certainly.

The Democrats are opposed to a United States Bank, on the ground that such an institution is unconstitutional and inexpedient—that the mere striking off of pictures on paper, does not enrich the country; and if it did, a privilege of this sort ought not to be placed in the hands of a few sharpers and speculators. They are also opposed in placing the money of the government in worthless banks, to be controlled by a few and used by them for their own aggrandizement, and to the injury of the people, to whom it belongs, and the government of their choice. What honest man for a moment can doubt, which party is in the right, which is the wrong—Hoover Resigned.

NEW YORK ELECTIONS.—The town elections in New York indicate that the Democrats are "up and doing." In some towns in which the Federalists have had a large majority, the Democrats have overwhelmed them. A letter from Utica to the editor of the Pictorial says: "Three cheers for Uden!! We have redeemed us from the federalists—Last year Hollister was elected Mayor by a majority of 200. This year we have elected Hunt by about 60 majority, and a small majority of all the other officers. When it is recollect that Hollister owns several large mills employing a great number of hands, & has been all the winter distributing about to the public ends to catch the votes of the poor, our victory is more than great. Among my own acquaintances, I can count 23 persons who last year were strong Clay men, but who at this time go for Matrix. Most of them were led away from democracy in 1840, but now are O. K. Yours."

ODD FELLOWS.—They number 30,143 in the United States, have a revenue of \$183,186, paid out \$60,000 for relief of members in 1843, to widows \$6016, and for education of orphans \$4,350.

POLITICAL COMPLAINTS.—of nations climate arises from the same causes which produce Fever and Ague, and are cured with the same certainty by Dr. Ogden's INDIA CHILOGOGUE. Even after the three have become much enlarged and tender upon pressure, it is a few weeks restored to its natural size, soreness and pain in the side relieved, with much general improvement as denotes returning health.

The above highly valuable preparation may be found at the store of Dr. L. Bicknell, agent for the proprietor.

MARRIED.—On Saturday last, Mr. G. W. Fenlon to Miss Charity Ann Rodenburgh, of this city.

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P. B. BROWNING is a candidate for Road Supervisor, 4th district, Wayne township.

N. T. PHILLIPS is a candidate for Supervisor, 7th district, Wayne township.

Min. Teller:

Please insert my name as a candidate for Constable of Wayne township.

JIGAZIL STEVENS.

J. Z. HENDERSON is a candidate for Road Supervisor in district No. 5, Wayne township.

DEMOCRATIC ADDRESSES.—JUST published, on a handsome Extra Sheet, the two Addresses prepared by the Democratic State Convention. Price only TEN SHILLINGS per HUNDRED! As the greater part of the editor is already engaged, those wanting copies for distribution must obtain early application.

THOS. TIGAR,
Southern Ohio, Port Wayne.

Lafayette Hotel,,
Corner of Cathcart and Wayne street, Port Wayne.

JACOB LOELLE having purchased the inventory of the hardware kept by Frank Rogers, would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to accommodate travelers in a good style.

A few boarders will be taken if they apply.

Port Wayne, March 20, 1844.

TO RENT.—The Dwelling House, lately occupied by S. C. Norton—Inquire of Bailey's Hardware Store, or of L. W. Wilkins. Possession given April first.

March 20.

Palm Hall.
40 Barrels of flour, and coarse, for sale in the Farmer's Depot. L. S. CHITTENDEN.

COFFEE.—Wholesale and retail by WM. GREENE.

FISH.—By the barrel or half barrel, a prime lot of flounder, caught up the lake, books, and will be sold for gold. Frank Rogers, by WM. GREENE.

GRINDSTONES & PICKERS.—A first rate article, for sale at prices to suit the times—past, present, and coming—call on WM. GREENE.

PORT WAYNE MARKET, SINCLAIR & CHITTENDEN'S Weekly Circular.

THIS is the dullest month for our merchants in the year—comparatively nothing doing. The market is still on the level, this afternoon or to-morrow we expect to see a change. Navigation will then be clear from this to Toledo. The pack will be finished in some ten days, and then boats will have no interruption from Toledo to Lafayette.

Butter, now in the market. Eggs also are here. The first will bring 16¢ the latter 18¢.

PRODUCE.—Wheat, prairie, 67¢ to 70¢.

FRUIT.—None offered.

Corn 25¢ to 30¢. Green Apples 75¢ to 12¢.

Kids 32¢ to 35¢. Peaches 12¢ to 18¢.

Eggs 10¢ to 12¢. Grapes 8¢ to 12¢.

Shoulders 42¢ to 48¢.

Pork \$2.00 to \$2.50.

Flour \$30.00 to \$35.00.

Potatoes 31¢ to 37¢.

Onions 12¢ to 15¢.

Turnips 16¢ to 18¢.

Barley pr. 18¢ to 20¢.

Chase 8¢ to 10¢.

Eggs pr dozen 16¢ to 18¢.

Whisky 22¢ to 25¢.

Flax Seed 62¢ to 75¢.

Timothy Seed 75¢ to 90¢.

Clover 90¢ to 100¢.

Hay 10¢ to 12¢.

Chaff 8¢ to 10¢.

Manure 12¢ to 15¢.

Holstein 80¢ to 90¢.

Red Fox 25¢ to 30¢.

Ging. Fox 25¢ to 30¢.

Wild Cat 25¢ to 30¢.

Mink 5¢ to 12¢.

Pimento 12¢ to 15¢.

Ginger 12¢ to 15¢.

Pepper 12¢ to 15¢.

Mustard 6¢ to 10¢.

Potash 16¢ to 18¢.

Chase 8¢ to 10¢.

Turnips 16¢ to 18¢.

Carrots 12¢ to 15¢.

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What has caused this? Why nothing but the going out of circulation of immense amounts of worthless bank paper. And, if the people are left alone, and business permitted to go on in the natural laws of trade, if the dead and rotten banks are not galvanized into unnatural life by special legislation—how long will it be before we have an abundant specie circulation?

FACTS.—The Whigs want a United States Bank, so that they can conveniently procure all the paper money they require for speculating and electioneering purposes. They also want the money of the nation deposited in the Bank, so that they may use that for the same objects. These desires are very reasonable, certainly!

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NEW YORK ELECTIONS.—The town elections in New York indicate that the Democrats are "up and doing." In some towns in which the federalists have had a large majority, the democrats have overwhelmed them. A letter from Utica to the editor of the Plebeian says: "Three cheers for Utica!! We have redeemed her from the federalists.—Last year Hollister was elected Mayor by a majority of 200. This year we have elected Hunt by about 50 majority, and a'st a majority of all the other officers. When it is recollect that Hollister owns several large mills employing a great number of hands, & has been all the winter distributing *alms* out of the public crib to catch the votes of the poor, our victory is more than great. Among my own acquaintances, I can count 23 persons who last year were strong Clay men, but who at this time go for Mat. Most of them were led away from democracy in 1840, but now are O. K. Yours."

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N. T. PHILLIPS is a candidate for Supervisor, 7th district, Wayne township.

Mr. Trow:

Please insert my name as a candidate for Constable of Wayne township.

BRAZILAI STEVENS.

J. Z. HENDERSON, is a candidate for Road Supervisor in district No. 5, Wayne township.

J. B. F. TOWER, is a candidate for Road Supervisor in district No. 5, Wayne township.

Democratic Addresses. JUST published, on a handsome Extra Sheet, the two Addresses prepared by the Democratic State Convention. Price only TEN SHILLINGS per HUNDRED! As the greater part of the edition is already engaged, those wanting copies for distribution must make early application.

THOS. TIGAR,

Sentinel Office, Fort Wayne.

Lafayette House, Corner of Calhoun and Wayne street, Fort Wayne.

JACOB ROELE having purchased the tavern establishment heretofore kept by FRAN^s ROELE, would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to accommodate travellers in a good style.

A few Boarders will be taken if they apply soon.

Fort Wayne, March 30, 1844. — I'm

To Rent.—The Dwelling House lately occupied by S. C. Newton, is to be sold at Bailey's Hardware Store, or of L. W. Wilkins. Possession given April 1st.

March 20.

Palm Hats. 40 Doz. fine and coarse, for sale at the Farmer's Depot. L. S. CHITTENDEN.

Coffee.—Wholesale and retail, by WM. GREENE.

Fish.—By the barrel or half barrel, a prime lot of Clipping, caught with silver hooks, and will be sold low for good Bank Produce, by WM. GREENE.

Bindstones & Pickersel.—A first rate article, for sale at prices to suit the consumer, present, and more coming—call us.

WM. GREENE.

FORT WAYNE MARKET.

SINCLAIR & CHITTENDEN'S Weekly Circular.

THIS is the quietest month for our merchants in the year—comparatively nothing doing. The water will be let in on this level this afternoon or to-morrow, so says the engineer. Navigation will then be clear from this to Toledo. The lock will be finished in some ten days, and the boat will have no interruption from Toledo to Lafayette.

Butter, now in the market. Eggs also are scarce. The first will bring 14c. the latter 8c.

PRODUCE. WOOL.

Wheatprush. 67 a 68 None offered.

Corn 37 a 38 —FRUIT.

Oats 31 a Green Apples 75 a \$1

Rye 35a 37 Dry do 67 a \$1 12

Bacon Hams 5 a 6 Peaches 125 a \$2

Shoulders 45 a Cranberries \$1

Pork \$2 00 a 250 FISH.

Flour prlbbl. \$3 50 a 68 White

Potatoes 32 a 37 Dry Cod 6 a

Onions 6 a 75 Mackerel 6 a 8

White Beans 50 a 73 Butter pr lb. Con Shad 10 1b

Cheese 65 a

Eggs pr dozen. 68 a

Whiskey 28 a 30 Fish Sead. 100 a 125

Flax Seed 62 a 175

Timothy Seeds 75 a \$1

Clover 14 a 44 14

Hay, timy, prto \$1 14

CLOVER. IRON.

Iron and nails 6 a 88

Steel 10 a 22

GROCERIES—Retail.

TEA, Y. H. 50 a 100

FURS & PELTIES.

D. T. skinned, 20 a

Imp. 75 a 150

Do, short blue, 16 a

Coffee, prlbbl. 10 a 12

Sugar, N. O. 8 a 10

crushed 10 a 14

Raisons prime 5 a 81

Wool 37

Molasses, N. O. 62 a

Honey, strained 50

in comb 6 a 7 per

Pimento 12 a 18

Ginger 12 a 10

Pepper 12 a 10

Rice 64 a

Tobacco 10 a 75

Glasses 8 by 16 2 a 225

Dust pr lb. \$1 75

Dry, slough'd. 7 a

Green do 2 a 34

TABLE & DRY Goods.

Brownsheet 8 a 14 LEATHER.

Shirting 8 a 10 Eastern sole 21 a 24

Bleched 8 a 16 Western do 21 a 25

Sheeting 10 a 18 Up. pride 2 50 a 350

Prints 8 a 25 Kip 1 50 a 300

Calf sk. s. p. r. l. \$1 00

"A horse bring me another horse!

Bind up my wounds! Have mercy, O Jesu!"

NOTICE.

TO settle up the little petty accounts of

any one's business is tedious enough, the

Lord knows! but more especially is it when

men have not done what merchants call a credit-

business.

Here is a string of names as long as the scroll of

the Mormon bible, with such ominous figures

at the end of each name as \$1 25, \$24, 9c, 18c,

22c, with the very meaning words "balance on

butter," "loaned money," "balance on bacon,"

(my next week) mark those words in the parentheses—dated, perhaps, last July.—But I am

taking up too much room for an advertisement.

You that are desirous to get to the old firm of S. & C. & I. will appreciate this notice, and if you have to

know whom some one to get these little balances

you will immediately, and pay them over to

L. S. CHITTENDEN, late firm of

SINCLAIR & CHITTENDEN.

March 30. 2w

Something New on the Wabash.

Book Bindery and Blank Book

MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned has located himself in La-

Fayette, Indiana, with the intention of ma-

king Book Binding a permanent business, and

would inform the People of the Wabash Valley

that he is prepared to execute every description

of Book Binding in the neatest and most sub-

stantial manner. His stock and tools are fresh

from the east, and of the best quality.

He will keep constantly on hand and for sale,

every description of blank books.

Particular attention will be paid to all orders

from county Officers, Banks and Merchants.

Blank Books made on the shortest notice, to order, and pattern.

N. B. In all his Books, he uses the improved

patent plan of sewing.

Address all orders to John Rosser, Lafayette,

Ind. March 22, 1844. 4:38.

The Wabash Express, Terre Haute; Logansport Telegraph, Logansport; and Sentinel

Fort Wayne, will publish the above advertisement

4 months, and charge advertiser.

KETTLES.—Pot Ash, Chalidion, Kettles and

Coolers, for sale by GREENE.

WOOLSEY'S superior Patent Pump, for

wells and cisterns, for sale by GREENE.

LAFAYETTE Mould Candles, for sale by

GREENE.

Ploughs! Ploughs!!

THE subscriber has on hand a large lot of

the celebrated Chataqua County Ploughs,

which will sell low for Cash or Produce.

Farmers and dealers will do well to call and examine his stock of Ploughs before purchasing elsewhere.

WM. GREENE.

March 23, 1844.

NOTICE.

CHEESE.—A superior article of Western

Reserve Cheese, at whole-sale or retail, by

WM. GREENE.

Given quantity of Tobacco, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by GREENE.

SWEET.—P. R., Brown Havana and Loin Sugar

Sheeting and Shirtings

JUST received at Hanna, Hamilton & Co's new store, a few boxes coarse and fine sheeting and shirtings, which will be sold cheap.

STORAGE and Advances made on Potash and Pearlash by J. W. TOWNLEY & Co.

PAINTS.—Paints of all kinds, copal and Japan Varnish, and Spirits of Turpentine, for sale at Beecher's Drug Store.

WANTED.—Beeswax, Ginseng, Senna Snake Root, in exchange for Family Medicines, Drugs, Medicines, Paints, or Dye Stuffs, BEECHER'S Drug Store.

WHITE DOG and SCBIP for sale by HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

COUNTY ORDERS for sale by HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

Medicines.

A General assortment of Drugs, Medicines,

Dye Stuffs, &c. for sale by Nov. 18, J. W. TOWNLEY, & Co.

GOODS! GOODS!! at Low Prices!

F. COMPARET & SON have just received and are now opening a large and well selected stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

Their stock consists in part of the following articles:

DRY GOODS—

200 lbs Moulin De Laine and Alpacas, 20 bales brown Sheetings, shirtings, and drills 500 lbs fancy Prints, new patterns

150 lbs Satinets and Grey Cloth

15 lbs Broad Cloth, various colors.

Mackinaw Blankets, white and colored Flannel

Cotton Flannel, Irish Linen, Ribbons, bobbinets

Brandy, Wine, Rum, and Gin; 15 tons Iron, Iron hand, flat, square, and round Iron, Nail Rods every size; Glass and Nails; Letter and Foolscap Paper—all of which will be sold cheap.

WANTED—Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Butter, Lard, Pork, Beeswax, Flaxseed, Ginseng, Rags, Deer Skins, Coon Skins, and every other article of Country Produce.

We do not deem it necessary to enumerate every article in our establishment, or to "call" our selves into notice; suffice it, that we have a stock of goods suitable to the wants of this community, and at prices as reasonable as any other establishment in the place. Advances made on produce for shipment.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 30, 1843.—y

HARDWARE.

THE subscriber has this week opened a large and extensive assortment of GENERAL HARDWARE, at the store formerly occupied by Dr. Joyce, consisting in part of

Nails, stoves, anvils, vices, shovels, spades, Hammers, coffee mills, Britannia ware, lanterns, Maize and hay forks, hoes, X-cut & mill saws, Lamps, iron trays, powder, shot, flasks, pouches, Table and pocket cutlery, locks, latches, Brick trowels, candlesticks, wood & brass furniture, Door handles, butts, screws, files, axes, hatchets, TeaKettles, saucepans, sad irons, rope, bed cords &c.

Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinet Makers' Ware.

Including braces, bits, chisels, augers, gouges, hammers, squares, bevels, rules, Saws of all kinds, &c. &c.

SADDLERY. He would also call the attention of saddlers of this place, to vicinity, to his assortment of saddlery, consisting of

Japaned and plated buckles, of all kinds Tacks, saddlers' tools, narrow & broad coach lace, Terrets, hooks, swivels, snaffles, mullen, hames Girths, web, and other articles too numerous to mention.

The above goods are brought directly from the importers, and will be sold for CASH much cheaper than before sold in this place. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine.

H. DURRIE.

Fort Wayne, Oct. 7, 1843.

THE NEW YORK HARDWARE STORE.

(Sign of the Pad-Lock.)

PETER P. BAILEY represents to the inhabitants of Fort Wayne and the adjacent counties, that he has been a Wholesale Merchant in the city of New York for a number of years past, and that he has just arrived in Fort Wayne with a

Large and well-selected Stock of Hardware,

that he has taken the Store formerly occupied by Sinclair & Chittenden, on Columbia-street, where he intends to sell WHOLESALE and RETAIL, for Ready Pay, at New York City Prices, or a. least

From 25 to 50 per Cent. Cheaper

than has ever before been offered to them in this town.

Mr. B.'s stock consists of almost every variety of Hardware that is wanted in this part of the western country. The following is an enumeration of some of the articles he offers for sale:

CARPENTER'S TOOLS:

Single and double jack, smooth, and fore Planes, Bits, nail and spike gimblets, handaws, files Match, rabbit, sash, reading, head and nosing do., and all the variety used by builder, Drawing knives, &c. &c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Butts, wood screws, a great variety of locks, norfolk latches, Slotted screws, window fasteners, bolts, door handles, nails, brads, &c.

BLACKSMITH MATERIALS—Anvils, Vices, sledge hammers, rasps, horse hair, bellows, &c.

FARMING UTENSILS.—Shovels and spades, pitchforks, trace chains, halter do., hoes, axes, horsebrushes, crowbars, bay knives, steelyards, scales, &c. Together with a

General Assortment,

comprising the following articles:—

Cleavers, mason's brick and plastering trowels

Gloves, brass kettles, towing and halter rope

Brass nails, Britannia tea and coffee pots

Powder and shot, percussion caps, rifle

Razors str. ps, oil stones, smoothing irons

Bed screws, faucet, axle, frame, and slide pulleys

Tea kettle, japanned tea and snuffler trays

German pipes, shaving boxes and brushes

Shates and pencils, blacking, children's toys

Ladies' travelling baskets,

And last, although not least, 15,000 of the best

Principle CIGARS ever brought to this country.

All of which will be sold CHEAPER than ever before offered in this place, for CASH or ready pay ONLY.

Farmers, Builders, Canal Contractors, Moehnies, and Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to call at the NEW YORK HARDWARE STORE before buying elsewhere.

N. B. \$10,000 wanted in Cash—taken in small sums from 25 cents upwards, in exchange for Hardware at New York City Prices.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 30, 1843.

Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!

A Splendid Assortment of Cook, Parlor and Box STOVES, of the

most approved patterns now in use, for sale at

WOOD'S New Hardware Establishment,

on Calhoun street, one door south of Sanders' Grocery.

Pratt's improved Premium Cooking Stoves

do do

Apollo Parlor, Minerva Parlor and Box Stoves,

of all sizes and prices, of the most beautiful Castings, and manufactured from the best Scotch Pig iron. Those wishing any thing in the Stove Line will find it much to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as we have gothe

Cheapest and best lot of Stoves in the Western Country.

Connected with the above establishments is a

Tin, Copper, & Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory,

and we shall endeavor to keep on hand a general assortment of TIN, COPPER, and SHEET IRON WARE of the best quality, and at LOW PRICES.

Russia and English Stove Pipe will be kept on hand or made to order. Also, Sheet Iron, Iron Wire, Brass Kettles, Tin Plates, &c. &c. Country merchants supplied on the most liberal terms.

All orders thankfully received, and fulfilled with neatness and dispatch.

Again we say, give us a call if you want GOOD BARGAINS, and don't forget WOOD'S HARDWARE STORE.

Fort Wayne, Oct. 5.

and we shall endeavor to keep on hand a general assortment of TIN, COPPER, and SHEET

IRON WARE of the best quality, and at LOW PRICES.

Russia and English Stove Pipe will be kept on hand or made to order. Also, Sheet Iron, Iron

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